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		THE PRIVENTAR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	1396 US/PCT	4020
10/509,501	09/28/2004	Eric Hanse	1398 03/1 01	
10/30/1001			EXAMINER	
7590 07/17/2006			LIN, ING HOUR	
Robert S Klemz Jr Vesuvius 4604 Campbells Run Road Pittsburgh, PA 15205			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1725	
2 22300 31-8 7			DATE MAILED: 07/17/200	06

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/509,501	HANSE ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ing-Hour Lin	1725	Idross
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap	opears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence at	Juless
3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under Disposition of Claims 4) Claim(s) 10-17 and 19-21 is/are pending in 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withder 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 10-17 and 19-21 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Example 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the continuous under 35 U.S.C. § 119 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreal All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document o	LY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 M DATE OF THIS COMMUNI 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a did will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI ute, cause the application to become A ling date of this communication, even if the drawing did will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI ute, cause the application to become A ling date of this communication, even if the action is non-final. It wance except for formal mater Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C. It want from consideration. It want from consideration. It was a communication of the application of the drawing of the attack the eign priority under 35 U.S.C. the parts have been received in the drawing of the priority under 35 U.S.C. then the shave been received in the drawing of the priority under 35 U.S.C. then the shave been received in the parts have bee	IONTH(S) OR THIRTY (3 CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). timely filed, may reduce any tters, prosecution as to the D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. To by the Examiner. vance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a) ang(s) is objected to. See 37 med Office Action or form C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).	ommunication. The merits is CFR 1.121(d). PTO-152.
2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International But See the attached detailed Office action for a	priority documents nave be ureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	een received in this reaso	nal Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/5 Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper	iew Summary (PTO-413) No(s)/Mail Date e of Informal Patent Application :	ı (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 3. Claims 10-16 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brandy in view of Kuszyk et al.

Brandy (col. 2, lines 2+) substantially teaches the claimed pouring shroud (casting component) for casting steel, having a body of refractory material coated with insulating material, wherein the insulating coating material including 5-40 wt % insulating hollow microsheres of silica and alumina for the purpose of reducing weight and improving thermal insulation. Further, the coating comprising 20-80 wt % of a ceramic matrix comprising vitreous

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grains, notably atomized silica for the purpose of preventing the coated pouring shroud or nozzle from the attack of inclusions such as oxides.

Brandy fails to teach the use of forming a gas impermeable layer with liquid metal. However, Kuszyk et al (col. 12, lines 28+) teach the use of forming a gas impermeable layer with liquid metal by infiltrating molten metal into refractory material (microsphere filler) and making protective interpenetrated gas impermeable (aluminum nitride matrix ceramic composite) layer for the purpose of preventing the attack of thermal shock when the composite bodies such as pouring shrouds are used in casting environments. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide Brandy the use of forming a gas impermeable layer with liquid metal as taught by Kuszyk et al in order to effectively prevent the attack of thermal shock when the composite bodies are used in casting environments.

4. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brandy in view of Kuszyk et al and further in view of Juma.

Brandy in view of Kuszyk et al fails to teach the use of carbon bonded material for base body of the pouring shroud. However, Juma (col. 2, lines 15+) teaches the use of graphite-alumina refractory for base body of the pouring shroud for the purpose of reducing weight and improving thermal shock. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide Brandy in view of Kuszyk et al the use of carbon bonded material for base body of the pouring shroud as taught by Juma in order to effectively reduce weight, prevent inclusion attack and improve thermal shock.

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Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 10-17 and 19-21 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ing-Hour Lin whose telephone number is (571) 272-1180. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:00-5:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Pat Ryan can be reached on (571) 272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

f.Hd.

I.-H. Lin

7-6-06

KEVIN KERNS Kevin Kens 1/10/06 PRIMARY EXAMINER